

The Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1885.

VOLUME XXXIV.—NUMBER 5.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 32 and 37 Fourteenth Street.

GENERAL LOGAN came very near being drowned while a photographer had his camera pointed at him. The boat he was in upset. The photographer escaped.

The Police Commissioners, following the investigation of the case of the late General Logan, have given license to the late General Logan, who was a member of the Ohio State Militia, to sell his services as a private soldier in the Ohio State Militia. Of course, what else could they do with so distinguished a patriot. A policeman who looks up one hundred colored voters to prevent them from casting their ballots deserves recognition at the hands of the Democracy. It is by this method they succeed, varied in the South by shooting instead of jailing them for awhile.

The Republican party gave the State of Ohio a good liquor license law, and the Democratic party through its Democratic Supremacy Council annulled the law, and yet Governor Hoadly favors license. Has he consulted Dr. Leonard? Surely not. The reverend gentleman favors prohibition. In regard to the Governor's avowal of preferring a license law the Ohio State Journal says:

"Hoadly's pretense of favoring 'license' is a sham—a delusion and a snare. License is forbidden by the express terms of the Constitution; and no man knows better than Governor Hoadly that an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the license of the trade will be voted down by the people if proposed by the Legislature. Such a proposition was submitted to the popular vote two years ago, and was defeated by a majority of over half a million. And, moreover, Hoadly and every other sensible man in the State knows that no Legislature that can be chosen in Ohio will submit a license amendment to the Constitution, at an expense of from \$50,000 to \$100,000, knowing that it will be rejected by the people. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that Governor Hoadly and the machine managers of the Democratic party in Ohio are in favor of free and unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors, as opposed to compelling liquor dealers and saloon men to contribute their just share of the public burdens—in favor of compelling merchants, manufacturers, farmers and wage-workers to pay from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per annum in local taxes more than they would have paid had not the Scott law been abrogated in the supposed interest of the Democratic party."

SENATOR SHERMAN opened the Ohio campaign at Mt. Pleasant Wednesday in a brilliant speech. He gave utterance to some homely truths, especially the following:

"It may be asked, but it is natural, for us to recall what these men said of Lincoln and Grant, and the war and the abolition of slavery within thirty years past. The Republican party was a 'black abolition party.' Lincoln was an 'ape.' Grant was a 'butcher.' and Union soldiers were 'Lincoln hirelings.' The war was the result of all crimes. Yet these same men now seek to hide their opposition to the war and their abuse of Lincoln and Grant by insinuating and praising. 'Yet strange to say, by the defection of a comparatively few men in three Republican States, our old adversaries have been raised to power again in the National Government.'"

He did not stop here with his indictment of the present reform (7) administration, but gave a story of his own experience when he said he saw the Union flag at half-mast floating over the Interior Department in sign of honor and mourning for the death of Jacob Thompson, who was regarded as a defaulter and a conspirator.

Upon the bold South and the abridgment of the rights of negroes he said:

"The line drawn between the two parties is now as distinct as it was during the war, but we occupy a different field of battle. We are no longer fighting for the Union, and, as a means to that end, for the abolition of slavery. Now the Union is saved and slavery is abolished. We fight for the equal political rights of all men and the federal observance of the constitutional amendments. We are for the exercise of national authority for the preservation of rights conferred by the Constitution, and upon this broad issue we are in co-operation from the South as well as the North."

He touched up Secretary Whitney's action in refusing to accept the Dolphin in his usual caustic manner, which act forced Lincoln to stop his work, to make an assignment, to throw out of employment thousands of workmen and arrest for the time the construction not only of Government vessels, but of many commercial vessels for private parties, and greatly add also to the general depression of business."

Honors to Grant in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 27.—Memorial services under the auspices of the city government, in honor of the late General Grant, were held last evening in the hall of Congress, in the presence of all the chief officials of both federal and city governments, and the elite of Mexican society. All the members of the American colony were present by special invitation. The programme embraced appropriate music by a superb orchestra. The funeral oration was delivered by Senator Ramon Prida. An address was made by Senator Antonio Reyes Betancourt, and the singing of the Ave Maria was done by Rosa Pantoja, the Mexican prima donna. In addition, addresses were made by Seniors Andres Chaves Yaguez and Anselmo Ferrero. This morning the *Atenas*, a Mexican paper, publishes a portrait of General Grant, with an eloquent sketch of his life, while the present generation pays tribute to the dead American hero.

Through a Bridge.

NATCHEZ, Miss., August 27.—Portions of today's incoming passenger train on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus railroad went through big bayou Pierre bridge this morning. The train ran on the track at the east end of the bridge, and then jumping over the cross tie went into the bayou near the west end of the structure, the locomotive, tender, baggage and mail car and smoking cars all going down. The first-class coach remained on the track. Following is a list of casualties: Killed instantly—Engineer Powell, Fireman John McCleary and brakeman Robert Perry. Dangerously injured—Mail Agent O. A. Johnson and W. R. Barclay of Laredo. Slightly injured—Express Messenger J. A. Lane, brakeman E. T. Cochran, R. H. Truitt, R. W. Campbell, James H. Newberry and Henry Rucker, of Cincinnati.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

A SUBJECT OF GREAT CONCERN

By the Administration—The Solicitor of the Treasury is constrained to Open His Broad Mind on the Subject—A Very Deep Matter for Small Brains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—Judge McCre, Solicitor of the Treasury, has given an opinion in regard to leaves of absence to Inspectors of Customs, which has a general bearing on leaves granted to all classes of employees under the Treasury Department. The opinion, which has been approved by the acting Secretary, is as follows: The practice of granting a leave of absence seems to have grown up in the department service without special provision of law, and it seems that the custom has fixed the extent of the leave at a period not exceeding thirty days, except for illness or other special reasons, and no deduction was made from the salary or compensation of the clerk or other employee. The act of 1833 for the first time recognizes the unwritten law on the subject, and provides that "all leaves of absence from Departments on the part of said clerks or other employees in excess of such leave of absence as may be granted by the heads of the departments, shall not exceed thirty days, except in case of illness or other special reasons, shall be without pay." It is the fair intent of the law therefore, that having a leave of absence and the same not exceeding thirty days the clerk or employee shall during such leave receive his usual pay. It is to be borne in mind that leave is simply permission, and the head of the department has the right to allow a leave or not to what extent, and the head of the department is constrained to determine whether to grant a leave or not, and whether for thirty days or less, and the responsibility in relation to the whole subject rests upon the head of the department. It is not the duty of the department to consider the subject of the payment of inspectors, and within the limits and directions therein suggested see no reason why the rule established by the act of 1833, above referred to, should apply to Inspectors and Night Inspectors.

TOLDO POSTOFFICE.

Dowling's Desecration from the Republican Party Doing His Candidate No Good.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—The following is the full list of Captain P. H. Dowling's competitors for the Toledo post office so far as their papers have been filed: Mary Kay, R. M. Wales, John Cummings, John Cunningham, D. B. Tuttle, D. B. Smith and W. W. Philbrick. None of these have very strong political backing, and the expectation here is that Frank Hurd and his opponents, and Senator Payne, will each have a candidate to urge upon the President, who will then make an appointment. The few Ohio supporters who have been waiting there because they did not think they would have time to walk to Ohio and back before the President returns are not disappointed to find that the President will not go to Toledo. There seems to be a feeling just at this time, when there are not officers to govern more than a hundredth of the way round, it is pretty cool for a veteran Republican bushwhacker to tell in and try to capture a seat, and the President has decided to give the post office to a party. For this reason they are inclined to believe that his conversion will grow out of an expectation of local Democratic promotion.

More Humble Hopes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—The Acting Postmaster General has appointed the following named fourth class postmasters in Ohio: At Alto, George A. Keen; Enphonia, Susan Archer; O'Keefe, J. W. Phillips; Coleridge, George; Bargett, Somerville; George W. Brute; Ross, John P. Frost; New Paris, Harry B. Miller; West Alexander, John B. Jones; B. B. Hopkins; Hodges, George W. Joseph; Milfin, John O. Robinson; Newville, John G. Fisher; Mason, Marvin C. Wood; Pleasant Plain, Wm. C. Kiersey; Springport, J. B. Ball; Springport, J. B. Ball; Sandville, George; Dixon, Wm. Conard; N. Storor; Bakersville, Valentine B. Bahner; Cedar Run, Jas. E. Burns; Philadelphia, Wm. A. Y. Jones; Waller, J. Dyer; Jersey, Miss. M. J. Bobb; Waller, Simon Strake; Guden Latten, Fred. Spring; Point Isabel, M. E. Perkins; Martinsville, Thos. B. Jones; Greenville, S. B. Jones; Medina, James B. Ames; Goshen, Miss. A. J. McDuff; Pt. Pleasant, Mrs. Maria Anson; Albion, Chas. J. Dungan; Croton, J. L. Granveller.

Postal Cards Scored.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Harn has just returned from the postal card factory at Castleton, N. Y. The stock of postal cards on hand has been reduced to a very small quantity, and facts were entertained that the supply of cards under the new contract would not be available in time to meet the demand. The new cards already made are of poor quality, and the quality of the department in quality. It is expected, as a result of the visit of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, that an improvement will be made in the cards, and that the quality of the service will be available before the exhaustion of the stock of old cards now on hand.

United States District Judge Arrived.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—The Hon. Alex. Barraman, of Silverport, Ia., Judge of the United States District Court of the Western District of Louisiana, was arrested here last evening on a warrant sworn out by D. P. Negley, also of Silverport, who charges Barraman with undue influence with Mrs. Negley, his wife. It is asserted by Judge Barraman, that Negley is situated only by a desire to impugn his wife's fitness to care for the child, which he wants the custody of himself.

Train Will Wait.

PERA, Tex., August 27.—On June 27 the mail stage was robbed between Rio Grande City and Pena station on the Texas Mexican Railroad. Charles Norris, the driver, was the sole occupant of the stage, and claimed to have been attacked by road agents, who took the mail sacks, one of which contained valuable registered letters. Norris was taken to the Rio Grande City jail yesterday, and a reward of \$400 of the missing money is in possession. Norris will be taken back to Rio Grande City for trial. He offers no explanation.

TERIBLE LOSS OF LIFE

Details of the Recent Great Rain Storm in Canton, China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—Details of the destruction in Canton, China, and vicinity by the recent great rain storm, there have been received by private parties in this city. The flood was the most serious which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than 10,000 people lost their lives and a far greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed and the rice and all crops in the vicinity were almost ruined. The price of rice has been raised 18 percent in consequence of the loss of the crop. The rain fell the latter part of June, filling and overflowing all the rivers. Many of the streets of Canton were flooded, and a woman, at San Ni City, the water broke through the city wall. It is reported that several thousand people were drowned in that place. The embankments of the river were broken in numerous places and the waters swept through the surrounding country, carrying everything before it.

A foreigner, who was an eye witness of the scene of the devastation, reports that one night the boat he was on anchored near a bamboo grove. By morning the water had risen to the tops of the bamboos. At other points it rose as high as forty feet during the night. The inhabitants fled to the attics and camped on the roofs of the houses. At one place a man was killed by a falling tree. In some places parents fled their children on high branches of trees while they instituted measures for their general safety. The trees were washed up by the river and the bamboo groves, but the children were drowned by the water. In some places the water continued to rise and gradually overtopped the elevation, drowning those who stood upon it. Seventeen Chinese graduates of the University of Canton, and suffering from prevalent in their native villages, took passage on a boat with a view to proceeding home to render such assistance they could. On the way the boat was capsized, and all who were on it were drowned.

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LOGAN'S INVOLUNTARY BAIL.

The General and His Wife Thrown Into the St. Lawrence River.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 27.—Much excitement was caused along the river St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, yesterday afternoon, when a report was received from the small Canadian island of Rockport, that General and Mrs. John A. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Marsh, of New York, had been capsized in a boat near Slave Island, and drowned. The report proved to be untrue, although there was some foundation for it. Early in the season General and Mrs. Logan decided to visit the Thousand Islands, and accepted the invitation of Mr. Marsh to be his guests at his cottage on Cherry Island. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Marsh gave a private reception in honor of his guests. The party numbered about thirty, and were conveyed in three steam yachts to Slave Island, where a picnic dinner was served. After luncheon a photographer, who was taking pictures of some of the scenery of the island, happened upon the company, and a group was made.

In order to give prominence in the picture, General and Mrs. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were placed in a boat at the island. As the boat was about to be launched, the water was so high that the boat was overturned and the occupants were thrown into the river. The water was deep, and several persons who accompanied the party hastened to the island, and all the boats were placed safely on shore, but not until the two ladies were very much exhausted. General Logan can swim, and declined to be helped until all the others were safe. Mrs. Logan was frightened, but was comfortably admonished by the General to keep cool. The picture was taken as the party was thrown into the water. The position of the occupants as the boat went over presents a decidedly unpleasant appearance. General Logan ordered the photographer to finish up his photographs of the picture, and upon completion of his first visit to the Thousand Islands.

PEARSON'S APET.

Honor of his Contemplated Appointment to Colonel Vias' Place.

SARATOGA, August 27.—The latest sensation in political rumors here, and one that engages the attention of almost all the visiting statesmen, is that Postmaster H. G. Pearson, of New York, is about to be promoted to a place in President Cleveland's Cabinet, Vice Colonel W. F. Vilas, who is to be promoted to the place of Minister to Mexico, and Mr. McKim, who is to be promoted to the place of Secretary of the Treasury. The President intends to put a Brooklyn Democrat in the New York Postoffice, and there are those who say that ex-Senator William H. Markham, of the Ninth ward, stands as high in the President's estimation as Mr. Cleveland in King's county. The appointment of Vilas will necessitate the procurement of a comfortable berth for Mr. Kelley in the State Department, and Mr. Beard is willing to be paid to provide for the Richmond transfer in this way.

The rumor connecting Vilas' contemplated change with Pearson's appointment has been the talk of the town here for a couple of days past.

Explosion at a Glycerine Factory.

BRADFORD, Pa., August 27.—At 9 o'clock this morning Robert's glycerine factory, two miles from town, caught fire. Superintendent Lewis, the only person around at the time, said he could do nothing, and ran for his life. A terrific explosion followed, which blew Bradford's factory, a large brick building about a mile and a half, into the air. There was but one man in the factory at the time. The building was completely wrecked. The loss is not yet ascertained.

SOLDIERS' REGIMENT'S WORK.

The Survivors of the Ninety-Eighth Ohio Volunteers Meet and Recall the Times that Tried Them—Some-State Railroad Assessment—Fire at Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. SIOUX, O., August 27.—This village is in holiday attire to-day, and all the inhabitants of the surrounding country are present to witness the Reunion of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. About 9:30 o'clock A. M., nine cars came in from Steubenville, Cadiz, Unionport, Jewett and all the small towns. A number were also present from Ulrichsville and neighboring points.

The Ninety-eighth Ohio left Mingo, August 23, 1862, and arrived at Cincinnati that evening. Their first engagement was at Perryville, where thirty-three percent of their enlisted 1,010 men were lost never to return. Their engagements then took them into the battles of Frankfort, Shelbyville, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Knoxville, Buzzard Roost, Dalton, Battle of the Clouds, Kennesaw, Oustabachio, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville.

The regiment was recruited several times, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., in 1865, with only 335 men. Among its honored dead were Col. Webster, of Steubenville; Col. Shane and Lieut. McMillen, of Steubenville; Lieut. McGuire, of Carrollton, and Chaplain Williams, of Leesville. One of the regiment's most famous deeds was a letter written home by J. M. Brannan, aged 25, who was killed in the last battle of the regiment at Bentonville. The letter was sent out by his death. He kept a daily record of the regiment's progress.

CHARLESTON.

The Railroad Assessment is the State—A Destruction of Fire.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 27.—The State Board of Public Works has just completed the assessment of railroad property in the State. The total amount is \$13,933,941. Of this amount the Baltimore & Ohio and its branches contribute \$6,844,507, while the Chesapeake & Ohio only contribute \$2,858,160. The total is estimated by about two-thirds of the actual value of the railroad property in the State. This morning the dwellings of Frank Hoffman and George Lacey were consumed by fire. The fire broke out in Hoffman's residence, caused by a defective stove, and extended to Lacey's adjoining. Lacey's loss is \$1,200; Hoffman's, \$400. Hoffman's loss is \$1,200; Hoffman's, \$400.

YORKER AT STEUBENVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 27.—The City Opera House was crowded to-night for the opening speech of the campaign in this city by Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, Republican candidate for Governor. The gentleman was received by the Stanton club and band, and held a public reception at the hotel. His speech in this city, as their candidate for State Treasurer, was received with applause. Mr. Foraker made a very favorable impression.

The Spring Garden Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 27.—The following notice is posted this morning in the branch office of the Spring Garden Bank: "To facilitate business depositors will present their checks at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets for payment. Settlement with banks will be made here as usual." Checks were presented and paid, and there is little excitement at the branch office.

President Kennedy and Director Evans reiterate the statement of the bank's solvency, and assistance has been offered by other banks. There is a large crowd of citizens in the vicinity of the bank here, and a large crowd of citizens in the vicinity of the bank here.

At Chicago—Chicago, O., Detroit, 1. Errors, 4 each; Erie, 6 each; Pithers, 6 each; Brooklyn, 1; and others, 1 each.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 3. Errors, 4 each; Bases, Logansville, 14; St. Louis, 4. Struck out by Caruthers, 6; by Mays, 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Buffalo, 5. Errors, 8; St. Louis, 1; Bases, 3; St. Louis, 4; Buffalo, 11. Pithers, Kirby and Mays.

At New York—New York, 2; Boston, 1. Errors, New York, 3; Boston, 1. Bases, New York, 9; Boston, 3. Pithers, Keefe and Whitney.

At New York—Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 2. Errors, Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 2. Struck out by Porter, 7; Henderson, 3.

At Cincinnati—Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Errors, Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Bases, Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Struck out by McKoon, 1; by Morris, 6.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Providence, 10. Errors, Philadelphia, 3; Providence, 10. Bases, Philadelphia, 6; Providence, 3. Pithers, Ferguson and Radbourne.

RAIDED BY RUFIANS.

Terrible Collision Between a Party of Negroes and White Bandits.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 27.—A story of reckless and daring ruffianism which equals in its desperate details the exploits of the James brothers reached the city to-day. The scene of the transaction is Cane Creek, N. C., a remote settlement thirty miles from Shelby, the nearest railroad point. A large crowd of substantial colored citizens of the adjacent country had assembled at Cane Creek Church for the purpose of sending forth prayers of thanks giving for the great blessing in the promise of an abundant crop. Many of the respectable white people of the neighborhood gathered to attend the entertainment, and a Mr. Green, a reputable white citizen of Shelby, and a banker in that place, acted as treasurer for the concert given by the knights of the burnt cork, and had in his possession the receipts which amounted to several hundred dollars. Just in the midst of the entertainment a reckless gang of bandits outside, led by Carl Michael, according to prearranged plans, knocked at the door. Every body was immediately seized and held under the restraints of the raiders was started. A perfect pandemonium ensued.

The vast crowd fled precipitately, some jumping from the windows, while many effected a hasty escape by the rear door. Many of the colored men and women deserted the hall with lightning rapidity, leaving their children behind to take care of themselves as best they could. The raiders were robbed of the door receipts as the ruffians made their entrance. The money secured, the robbers proceeded to loot the pockets of the defenseless crowd. Two members of the colored brass band stood their ground like heroes and one of them, his hands fastened to the rafters, however, before sending a bullet with deadly aim through the body of one of the raiders. The walls and floor were stained with the blood of the poor unfortunates. The principal bandit, who had the power and the Bible were destroyed, and the church, so far from looking like a place of holy worship, presented the spectacle of a bar-room brawl. Twelve or fifteen persons were wounded slightly, and the destruction of municipal property was up to the last report, except one member of the band. Carl Michael, the leader of the band of robbers and a character of much local notoriety, with the cool daring of the best of his kind, mounted the roof of the church and with a death wound on his person rode off and made good his escape. It is thought that he is fatally wounded. Sheriff Blanton, of Rutherford county, accompanied by a posse of his men, is following the Wolf Creek in the mountains north of Tennessee.

The Wabash Strike.

New York, August 27.—Secretary Turner, of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, said this forenoon that the members of the Board would retain their headquarters at the Astor House until tomorrow evening. They expect by then to receive an answer from A. Talmage, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad Company, as to whether or not the company will reinstate the Knights of Labor discharged on June 1st, and the company will agree to do this all right, and will be virtually at an end. Mr. Turner further said the Executive Board had not made any demand for the discharge of those men who had been employed in the place of the discharged men. The Knights of Labor requested that the discharged men be reinstated.

The members of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor were sent for this morning by Manager Talmage. They were informed in answer to their demand of the Wednesday conference that the officials were unable to state how many men were employed in the Wabash shops.

The interview was very satisfactory, said Secretary Turner, when it ended, and then added: "I cannot therefor wait for all the discharged men, but all that can be employed will be taken back. I think matters are settled." The Knights felt left to-night.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

George W. Reed, of Baltimore, a friend of David Davis, and formerly prominent in the Democratic party, is dead.

The City National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, is reported unquestionably solvent.

John Ferrel was crushed to death under a fall of coal in a mine at Nelsonville, O.

Joseph E. Brown, said to be the oldest man in the country, is dead in Philadelphia.

At Youngstown, O., Mrs. John Sharkey fell in a fit on the street, and died soon afterward.

Charles Morty fell under the wheels of a freight train, at New Philadelphia, O., and was killed.

The population of Dakota, as found by census just taken, is 415,000, 203,000 less than in 1880.

There are 380 cases of smallpox in Toronto, Canada, and 115 deaths have occurred since August 1.

Mrs. William Smith, living near Houston, Indiana, was struck by lightning Tuesday night and instantly killed.

The Third Regiment of Ohio Cavalry and the 1st O. Y. I. were most successful in the battle of Moorefield Wednesday.

In Walker County, Ga., T. O. Kuyler and John Jones quarreled about a lady, Jones threw a stone at Kuyler's ear.

Ralph Thomas, aged ten years, was arrested at Columbus, O., charged with stealing a horse and buggy at Youngstown.

John Dickerson, until recently, Superintendent of the Western Office of the United States, is accused of irregularities.

Governor Hoadly informed a Baltimore reporter yesterday that he thinks the Democratic prospects in Ohio for Albert E. Hoadly, living near Vernon, O., containing \$100,000 in money, and certificates of deposit for about \$400.

The Adams Laundry Machinery Company and several other establishments in the same building at Troy, N. Y., suffered a loss of \$25,000 by fire.

The strike at the John & Crescent Railroad near Meriden, Miss., is ended, the men agreeing to accept their pay and quit the service of the company.

In Adams county, O., in 1883, there were twenty-one saloons. In 1884, there were thirty-two, and in 1885, there were thirty-three.

The Republicans of Iowa met yesterday and nominated a State ticket. In the platform they take strong grounds against the character of the appointments made by the President.

Capt. A. B. Ball, a case prominent business man of Chicago, has been appointed as a charge of obtaining money from the Continental Insurance Company by the use of fictitious names.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, in session at Dayton, O., after the election of Supreme officers and transaction of routine business, adjourned to meet in Zanesville next year.

LEONARD'S LIQUOR.

OHIO'S PROHIBITION CANDIDATE Vigorously Criticized in the East for His Unusually Close Tie to the Alcoholic Element—Where Truth would Have Been Better than Falshood.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Dr. Leonard and his associates may be interested to hear how the case is regarded at the East. No personal feeling can enter into the consideration of the matter, since the Doctor is not known here. Judgement has been made up upon the facts that he was charged with secretly taking large medicinal purposes, that he denied the story as "an infamous lie," and after the charge had been proved admitted that it was true. In commenting on this state of facts the Republican party of this city, in common with many other Republican newspapers, used language which was decidedly caustic. Thereupon one of our subscribers wrote defending Dr. Leonard, and to-day the *Republican* says:

"With a long and not particularly luminous communication, in which he makes the charge that this paper is unjust in its treatment of the Rev. Dr. Leonard, Prohibition candidates for Governor of Ohio, the accusation is repeated not less than seven times, without sufficient variation to relieve the wearisomeness of dull monotony. 'The injustice complained of is an implied denunciation of the Rev. Dr. Leonard's sanity. The Republican is compelled to admit that it has entertained and intimated such a doubt. Furthermore, the Republican now makes frank confession that it still believes the Rev. Dr. Leonard has been deceived by the truth in some of his solemn statements concerning his own acts.'"

"It is notorious that the prohibition movement in Ohio is a conspiracy against the Republican party, managed and run in the interest of the Democracy. It is equally notorious that this conspiracy aims at the abrogation of all restraints on the liquor traffic. Instead of prohibition, it means absolute free trade in liquors and the degradation of municipal government as revealed from license laws. This is so generally and thoroughly understood that it was a waste of time to discuss it."

DID FOR A FACT.

"When the Rev. Dr. Leonard loaned or leased himself to the managers of this conspiracy, he naturally excited the indignation of most of his Methodist brethren, for it is so happens, not unnaturally, that a very large proportion of the Methodists in Ohio, as in other States, are accustomed to vote the Republican ticket with commendable regularity."

"One of the Reverend Doctor's Methodist brethren, incensed at a palpable departure of principle in order to aid a transparent conspiracy against not only the Republican party, but the cause of temperance, came out with the statement that, some years ago, when Dr. Leonard was attending a camp-meeting at Dayton, he had been accustomed to go behind the bushes every morning and drink some of the old ale as a remedy for dyspepsia. As soon as this statement appeared the Doctor rose up and denounced it as an infamous lie; but it was not a lie—it was as Gospel truth. Being a drunkard, the Doctor was compelled, very reluctantly, to take water."

"A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Cincinnati, says: 'The Rev. Dr. Leonard, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, has finally admitted that the ale-and-toast story was substantially correct. The admission was made to a friend of the Times in Springfield, Mass. They report him saying that when he characterized the story as an infamous lie, he did not mean to deny its general truth, but related to certain exaggerated facts.'"

"The Times' feature which he mentions, however, is that the statement that during the four days he was at the Dayton camp meeting he went behind the bushes to drink his ale. He says that the ale did him no harm, and that he has been drinking it for years, and that he is sure so remarkable a circumstance as going behind the bushes to sip the ale would have impressed itself upon his memory, which makes the inference easy that the Rev. Dr. Leonard is not so unusual a thing with him that he would be likely to remember it."

PREACHES WHAT HE DOESN'T PRACTICE.

"The same correspondent, who is not a hired liar, but a careful and reliable collector of stories, reports that there are two other stories about to which Dr. Leonard is not reported as making any reference. They are that he drank champagne for a considerable period in the belief that it would cure malaria, and that he took stronger stimulants when recovering from an attack of typhoid pneumonia. The correspondent adds: 'These circumstances have gained prominence in the campaign because of the intensity of the prohibition doctrine which Dr. Leonard preaches.'"

"The prohibitionists have used the case of liquor for any and all purposes, medicinal not excepted, and it is reported as having frequently strongly advised his parishioners against the use of liquor when prescribed by the physician. This is a natural, therefore, that the story that Dr. Leonard's own practice has been so different from his preaching have been given wide circulation, and are a subject of serious concern among the temperance people. After reading the above, the reader will see that the case is a case of the kind which has been exhibited in denying the ale story, which he now admits to be substantially true, has started discussion in the Methodist Church, the tendency of which is to bring the prohibitionists into disrepute for Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate. In the meantime the whole matter has become a jest with a large class, and in the bar-rooms one can hear frequent cases of work of the kind."

The *Republican* is not inclined to have denials at the Rev. Dr. Leonard because he took ale when he was ill, or refreshed himself with spirits when he was dispirited. There are good examples in both cases of the Rev. Dr. Leonard's moral influence, but this man has shown himself to be a hypocrite—to be just such a creature as the Democratic party rejoices to find and employ when it has an unusual amount of work to do."

There is respect for the sacred calling which this man is now prostituting to base ends and honest admiration for the great and noble religious organizations whose clock he is wasting, promptly to give him the same treatment as in our candid judgment it deserves. In no candid danger to the cause of temperance in Ohio is the movement which Leonard is leading."

DETROIT CONFERENCE.

AND ARMY, Mich., August 27.—Previous to the regular meeting of the different sections of the Association for the Advancement of Science, this morning, the National Society met and considered four propositions which the President stated at the start. These were: Uniformity in the use of English names of fungi, and the lower orders of plants; uniformity in the pronunciation of scientific names; distribution of labor of the publication of papers of the society, and the relation of botany to the natural history of the country. The objects were made the work of the committee.

FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

LATEST NEWS BY THE CABLE.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GERMANY AND SPAIN Virtually Settled by the Backdown of Bismarck in Sympathy with the Bellicose Position of Alfonso—Chierici.

BERLIN, August 27.—Count Von Hatzfeldt, German Secretary of State, on the 24th inst. wrote to Count De Bonmar, Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, that Germany, in occupying the Caroline Islands, had no intention to prejudice any anterior rights which Spain might possess therein, and that if an examination into the question of Spanish rights to the Carolines should produce no mutual understanding Germany would be still perfectly disposed to appeal the dispute to the good office of some power friendly to both disputants. German official circles here are sanguine that the method of the calm adjustment of the difficulty based on the facts of the case will be reached, and will prevent a rupture of relations between Germany and Spain.

Some German Humors.